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JiXian Scholars and Literature in
Prosperous Tang Dynasty

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摘 要

集贤院原是唐玄宗即位后设立的整理图书的机构，后成为礼乐文治的大本营。它的缘起，既有开元盛世的客观条件及玄宗广学崇儒的主观因素，也与弘文馆、崇文馆学士在景龙年间以来的一系列政治事变中反复无常而不被玄宗信任有关；而它的衰落，则与玄宗晚年的慕道用法以及翰林院的兴起有关。从乾元院、丽正院至集贤院，从褚无量、元行冲至张说、张九龄，集贤院经历了许多方面的发展，集贤学士也成了唐人极为看重的文化身份之一。

集贤学士作为德业、才识、学问俱佳的代表，在文学史上留下了重要一笔。开元十三年前后，在玄宗、张说的措意下，集贤学士的诗文活动极为频繁，应制唱和蔚然成风。与此同时，集贤学士也以诗社交，以诗抒怀，进行为数不少的私人酬唱。学士中风韵不同的两代人的创作，既给宫廷诗带来一股刚健之气，又为诗坛吹入一股清新之风，他们在诗歌语言塑造和营造诗境方面的努力，某种程度上促进了律诗的发育，促进着、也实践着诗歌从主题、形式、观念等方面向盛唐“高峰”的过渡。而集贤学士所具备的特殊身份，在潜移默化地影响自身文章写作的同时，还通过自上而下的影响力，在更大范围内推广了其写作范式，促进了“崇雅黜浮，气益雄浑”文风的形成。

此外，集贤学士也以其特殊的政治地位和文化身份，构成了一个稳固的学术、文学交流中心，不仅在地位上取代了前代的宫廷诗人，还代表主流文学接纳文坛新人，从而在一定程度上整合了京城文坛。学士们上与帝王显贵游宴雅集，下与京师才俊往还酬唱，不仅为朝野文士的聚集、交流提供了便利，还促进了雅俗诗风的交融，使诗歌艺术向更高层次迈进，对盛唐诗歌形成声律风骨兼备这一特质有一定作用。集贤学士还凭借自身的政治文化身份，培养和提拔了一拨新人，并通过他们推广自身的文学实践，成为“唐文三变”中的重要一环。

关键词：集贤院；集贤学士；诗文

Abstract

Jixian Academy was originally a book-collecting institute established by Emperor Tang Xuanzong after he ascended the throne, and become a supreme headquarters of etiquette, music and civil administration later. The origin of Jixian Academy is not only affected by the objective condition of Kai Yuan prosperous period and the subjective condition of Emperor Xuanzong's preference upon popularizing classical learning and worshipping Confucianism, but also related to the fact that the scholars of Hongwen Academy and Chongwen Academy were distrusted by Emperor Xuanzong because of their capricious behavior in a series of political incidents during the prosperous period of Jinglong; While the decline of Jixian Academy was result from Emperor Xuanzong's preferential policy changing from Confucianism towards Taoism and Legalism, as well as the rise of Imperial Academy. From Qianyuan Academy, Lizheng Academy to Jixian Academy, from Chu Wuliang, Yuan Xingchong to Zhang Yue and Zhang Jiuling, the Jixian Academy has experienced a multi-aspect development, and the Jixian scholars have also become one of the cultural identities which were highly valued by Tang people.

As representatives of virtue and worldly achievement, excellent ability and insight, and superior learning, Jixian scholars played an important role in literary history. Around the thirteenth year of Kaiyuan, thanks to the efforts and attention of Emperor Xuanzong and Zhang Yue, the poetic activities of Jixian scholars became very frequent that Yingzhi poems (poems ordered by emperors) and Changhe poems (poem of writing and replying) became a fashion of the day. At the same time, Jixian scholars preferred to communicate with poems, express their feelings by poems, as well as creating tremendous number of private responding poems. The creation of different charmed two generations among scholars not only brought a vigorous feature to the palace poems, but also graced

poetic circles with the trait of freshness. Their efforts on shaping poetic language and designing poetic context promoted the growth of regulated verse to some extent, pushing forward the poems transited to the summit of the Prosperous Tang Dynasty from aspects of themes, forms and concepts. Moreover, benefiting from the special identity of Jixian scholars, while they improved their own poetic writing, they also promote their writing mode within larger scopes, which contributed to the formation of the elegant and vigorous poetic and essay style. Furthermore, by right of their special political status and cultural identity, Jixian scholars formed a stable academic and literary communication center, which not only replaced palace poets of previous dynasty, but also represented mainstream literature and accepted new person of the literary world, thereby integrated the literary world of the capital to some extent. The scholars contacted with the upper-class emperor and dignitaries as well as talented litterateurs in the capital that they shared travel and feast, gathered for poetry communications, which not only provided convenience for gathering and communicating among scholars from the court and the commonalty, but also promoted the blending of elegance and vulgarity in poetic and essay style, thus to impulse the poetry art to a higher level, and also played a role in forming the poetic feature of combining the tonal meter and vigor of the Prosperous Tang Dynasty. Moreover, Jixian scholars also cultivated and promoted a group of new litterateurs with their political and cultural identities, and became an important link of Three Changes of Tang Prose through promoting the literary practice of themselves.

Keywords: Jixian Academy; JiXian Scholars; literature

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